DOUBLE SHEET.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION

GAMBLING BLACK MAIL OPERATIONS.

THE CANAL FIEL IN THE LEGISLATURE

Attempt to Elect a United States Senator

The Rhode Island Election.

Discharge of Mr. Bull. Sergeant-at-Arms ALBANY, April 2, 1851. The Senate have discharged Mr. Bull, the Sergeant-at-Arms, declared guilty of attempting to levy black mall on the keepers of certain gambling houses in New York.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC LINE, NO. 16 WALL STREET.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE RELATIVE TO THE CHANGES AGAINST THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, ETC. The select committee appointed to investigate the Senators, made a full report, embracing thirty-seven pages of testimony. The report, which condemns the

conduct of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and also censures the Senators, is as follows:—

The Select Committee appointed to investigate the charges made by Sand. A. Suydam, of New York against G. W. Buil, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and sgainst Senators Robinson, Johnston and Stone, ask leave to make the following report:—

On the afternoon of Friday, the 28th ult., Senators Stone, Johnson and Robinson each rose to a question of privilege, stating, is substance, that certain charges had been made against an officer of the Senate, in which their own names, as members of the Select Committee of the Senate to which had been referred "a Bill for the more effectual suppression of Gambling," was committed; and on account of which each of those Senators requested a Committee of investigation, and presented an affidavit signed S. A. Suydam, and sworn to before A. C. Kingland, Mayor of the City of New York, and also presented what purperted to be copies of two letters written by Geo. W. Built Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, addressed to Samuel A. Suydam, New York—one duted March 27th, marked "A." the other dated March 17th, as also, what purported to be a copy of a letter purporting to have been written by Geo. W. Built and addressed by them is reply to Mr. Buil, of same date, copies of which are also nanexed, marked C. which affidavit and letters were said to have been brought to Albany by Mr. M. Walsh, in behalf of Mr. S. A. Suydam. When the statement of the Senators had proceeded far enough to show this state of things, the Senate went late secret session, at which copies of the letters, and the affidavit hereinbefore alluded to, were resid—whereupon the following resolution was adopted:—

In Senate, March 28, 1831.

Resolved, That the communication of Saul A. Suydam, with the papers necompanying, and the charges against and control of the senators had proceeded far enough to show this state of thin

In SENATE, March 28, 1831.

Resolved, That the communication of Saul A. Suydam, with the papers necompanying, and the charges against Goo.

W. Bull. Segmant-at-Arms, and Senators Robinson, Johnson, and Stone, be referred to a select committee, with power son, and Stone, be referred to a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers.

Ordered, that Messrs, Morgan, Mann, and Dimmick, be such

ordered, that Messrs, Morgan, Mann, and Dimmick, be such committee.

The first meeting of the committee took place on Saturday, 29th ult., at two o'clock, when a subpeens was issued for Samuel A. Suydam, returnable on the 31st March, at 9 A. M., to which time the committee adjourned.

On 31st March, the committee met pursuant to adjournment, when the testimany hereto annexed and submitted to the Senate was taken:—

The charges against the Sergeaut-at-Arms of the Senate, are of a gross and serious character. He is in effect charged with having availed himself of his position as an officer of this body, to extort money from individuals, as a consideration for his efforts to defeat the passage of a bill which had been introduced here according to the usual forms of legislation, and referred by order of the Senate to a select committee. A charge of this kind against one of our officers, is calculated highly to affect the character and dignity of this body, and to bring it into contempt and digrace; and it is due to ourselves, and the people we represent, when a charge of this grave character is preferred against any person officially connected with the Senate, to investigate it, and to punish the guilty party. It is a long recognized rule, that every legislative body should preserve itself free from imputation or represent and should any of its officers or members so conduct themselves as to attach odium to their associates, it is due to the community, and is required by the dictates of reason and justice, and the laws of self-preservation, to sheld ourselves from the imputed construction or reflected diagrace.

preservation, to shield currences from the imputed con-sure or reflected diagrace.

It has been well said that life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness, are materially dependent on the integrity of legislation. Laws affect a whole commu-nity, and much of the respect and obedience they inspire arises from the purity of the motives from which they

crime. Team the purity of the motives from which they continued to the sum of the committee in relation the conduct of Mr. Bull, in their opinion, fully austains the charges made against him. We will not attempt to state the evidence in detail. It is herewith presented to the Senate; and every Senator will have an opportunity to examine it and form his own conclusions as to its force and effect; but we think it well established by the letters written by him, and which were proved before us, and are annexed to the evidence in the case—as well as by the testimony of the witnesses—that he corruptly made use of his position, as an officer of this body, to obtain money from individuals as a consideration of his efforts to defeat the passage of a bill before the Senate. The acts of which he is proved to be guilty, are, in the opinion of the committe, a breach of the privilege of the Senate, and pumi-holds as a contempt.

4t is declared in the Revised Statutes, volume 1, page 160, that persons guilty of effering a bribe to a member, or attempting, by immuness or any other competent means, directly or indirectly to centred or influence in member in giving his vols, or to prevent or influence in member in giving his vols, or to prevent or influence in member in giving his vols, or to prevent the passage of the Senate, and may be punct extending beyond the session prevent extensive the content of his efforts to defeat the passage of his life for the more effectual suppression of gambiling; and from all the evidence in the case, we are of opinion that he has been guilty, by corrupt advice, of attempting, directly or indirectly, to prevent the passage of the hall in question, or to influence the votes or action of numbers thereon. If this fact is established to the eathsfaction of the Senate, has it has been milty, by corrupt advice, of attempting, directly or indirectly, to prevent the passage of the hall in question, or to influence the votes or action of numbers thereon. If this fact is established to the eather hall be

facts and circumstances in the case which were proved before us on the investigation, we respectfully submit the whole matter, with the testimony taken, to the final judg-ment of the Senate. Signed, EDWIND MORGAN.

ment of the Senate.

Signed, EDWIN D. MORGAN,
CHARLES A. MANN,
LEYI DIMMICK.
Select Committee of Investigation.

A long debate grew out of the report, but no question
was taken.

Mr. Schonmarken offered the following resolution:
Resolved,—That in view of the evidence submitted to the
Senate by the select committee, Senators Robinson, Stone,
and Johnson have not infeited the confidence of the Senate
in their honor and integrity as Senators and as men.

Mr. Bull was then removed from the office of Sergoantat-Arms, and further proceedings in the matter were postponed till to-morrow.

AFTERNOON SESSION

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BUILDING DOCKS IN BROOKLYN.

The bill to authorize William Beard to make docks or basins in Brooklyn, passed.

A motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, to have the section relating to water lines reviewed, was lost.

Mr. Williams advocated that the bill was rightly framed now.

framed now.

The stockbridge indians.

The bill to increase the ratio of distribution of State funds among the Stockbridge Indians, (the last of the Mohegans.) was discussed.

Mr. Bekman opposed the measure, and in debate alluded to the time when the historical society was electrified by the cloquence of an Indian, (a Cayuga—Dr. Wilson). Vilson). No question was taken, and the Senate adjourned.

Assembly.

COMPLETION OF THE CANALS—THE QUESTION OF ORDER, ETC.
Mr. O. Allen, from the Canal Committee, to which was referred the Canal bill for amendment, and to be reported forthwith, reported the bill complete. Mr. ELDERKIN asked if reports of committees were in

The Chairman, Mr. Briggs, decided that inasmuch as the committee was instructed to report forthwith, the report was in order.

Mr. Lerov appealed from the decision of the Chair, and stated that, under a joint rule, we were under the order of the third reading of bills.

Mr. Elderens called for the reading of the joint rules.

Mr. Bernouchs insisted that the decision of the Chairman was correct. It was proper for the committee to report, under the circumstances, at any time.

Mr. O. Alles and Mr. Severance took the same view, and the decision of the Chair was sustained, and the report received.

THERD READING OF MILLS—THE CANAL BILL. ETC.

port received.

THERD READING OF MELS—THE CANAL BILL. ETC.

The special order being the third reading of bills, the law to provide for the completion of the Eric Canal enlargement, and of the Genesee Valley and Black River Canals, were taken up.

Mr. Lexov called for the reading of the amendments. After they were read, he contended that there was but one amendment read at the time the motion to recommit was made; but now it appears that there are two or three amendments made. He appealed to the Clerk to say if there was more than one amendment proposed.

The Clerk said there was but one amendment read by him.

ray if there was more than one amendment proposed.

The CLERA said there was but one amendment read by him.

Mr. O. ALLEN said that, notwithstanding there was but one amendment read by the Clerk, all the amendments were read by him (Mr. A.) in his place.

Mr. Lerav insisted that the House did not understand, when it voted to recommit, that more than the amendment read was to be made. He moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee to report the substitute offered by him, in substance as follows:—Authorizing a lean of eight millions of dollars by instalments of two millions of dollars by instalments of two millions of dollars by instalments of two millions of dollars a year, for four years, laying a tax for the payment of interest and the reimbursement of the principal. The act to be submitted to the people, as provided by the constitution. Mr. Leroy said it was apparent that the passage of this bill was a foregone conclusion, and it was forced on the minority, at this time, to enter their protest after judgment had been given. He alluded to the opinions of learned legal men which had been adduced, and said that the opponents of the bill had been refused the opinion of the Attorney General. He was not opposed to any internal improvement, if it was pursued on constitutional grounds. He proceeded, at some length, to discuss the question of the constitutionality of the bill.

Mr. Jaxa followed Mr. Leroy, and took ground against the bill on account of his belief that it was unconstitutional in and in direct opposition to the acknowledged principles incubented by that zecred obligation. He was satisfied that the bill was to be passed and he only desired to place himself in a proper light before the public, in explanation of the vote he should give against the bill.

Mr. Woosten opposed the bill, believing that the sentiments of his constituents were in opposition to the crea-

in explanation of the vote he should give against the bill.

Mr. Wooster opposed the bill, believing that the sentiments of his constituents were in opposition to the creation of any new debt, and he looked upon the bill as unconstitutional. He was sorry he was forced to dispute the opinions of one of the most celebrated jurists in the country—John C. Spencer, Esq. Yet he would attempt to exhibit the utter faliacy of the ground taken by him in discussing the constitutionality of the bill before the House. He then proceeded, at length, in sustaining the position assumed by him, and arguing the point as to its unconstitutionality. Mr. Wooster, in concluding his remarks, referred to the course pursued by Mr. Burroughs in favoring the passage of this bill. He had always recognized him as the captain of the democratic forces but, in this instance, he had deserted the acknowledged dectrines of his party, and joined himself with the advocates of whilg measures and principles. He deemed this course as somewhat remarkable, and found it difficult to reconcile it with the former conduct of this gentleman. He hoped to hear from the gentleman from Orleans on this question.

Mr. Bernorgus, in replying to the gentleman from

his question.

Nr. Burnovans, in replying to the gentleman from

Mr. Remorens. in replying to the gentleman from Herkimer, remarked, that he had hoped this bill would not be considered a party measure, and in this belief he had prepared himself to address the House on the merits of the bill as regarded its importance to the State at large. The gentleman from Herkimer, however, had seen fit to make certain allusions which he considered as extraordinary that he could not quietly allow them to pass unnoticed. Mr. Burroughs then proceeded, in a tone of deep sarensm, to reply to the charge which had been preferred. He alluded to the county of Herkimer as being always behind the intelligence of the age, and sustained his position by citing the objections originally made by her people to the construction of the Eric canal, and to railreads, on the ground that it might injure her tavern kerpers. That county had always assumed to be much more than the was entitled to be, and now we find her representative assuming to be the month-piece of the democratic party—the democratic thunderbolt that was to annihilate him (Mr. B.) He begged that gentleman to understand that it was not the first time Herkimer county had attempted to force herself, through her representative, before the public as the expounder of certain doctrines. She had been prelific in the production of such weeds, and had become very well known to the State at large. Mr. B. proceeded in this strain of bitter irrory until the hour for recess.

The House then suspended business till four o'clock.

APTHENOON SUSSION.

Upon re-assembling. Mr. Benaousus proceeded with his remarks, and discussed the merits of the bill. Its pascage, he raid, involved those subdivided questions, namely: Is it constitutional? He contended that it was, and went on to illustrate what was the definition of a debt, by stating that whenever a man drafted a note whenever he got knowledged value received for which he agreed to pay a certain sum, that he contended that it was, and went on to illustrate what was the definition of a debt, by stating that when

Duel Anticipated .- The Americas Engine

Company, &c.

Batterane, April 2, 1891.

John M. Daniel, editor of the Richmond Exeminer, and
William C. Scott, member of the Virginia House of Delegates, from Powhatan, have left Richmond to fight a duel. Mr. Daniel has published a bitter card in reply to

Mr. Scott's, and says he will be out of the city when it is published, and may never return.

Gen. Childs has been ordered to take command in California, and Persifer F. Smith is to take command at san Antonio, in place of the late Gen. Brooks.

The Americus Engine Company will spend to-morrow in Washington. The weather here has been bad, but they have spent a pleasant day, partaking of several entertainments.

they have spent a piensuit day, personal terminments.

The burthen train from Philadelphia fell through the black River bridge, this morning, carrying the locomotive and two cars with it. The train with the mails and law suggers from Baltimore for Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock this morning, was o'diged to put back. The passengers have gone on in the noon beat.

We have received no mail south of Petersburg.

Libel Suit Growing Out of the Negro Excitement.

Richard R. Chukell, of Georgetown, D. C., has sued the old trustees of the Commonwealth newspaper for libel, for having asserted that he had induced a colored man named William Ringeld to leave Massachusetta, and visit his friends in the Ristrict of Columbia, where, it is alleged, Ringeld was arrested, and sold as a fugative from bendage. Damages are laid at \$5,000; the writ returnable to the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Springfield on the last Tuesday of the present month.

PROVIDENCE, April 2, 1851.

The election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Members of Congress and of the Legislature, &c., took place in this State to-day, and resulted rather favorably to the

650 majority, over Josiah Chapin, whig. The present Governor, Henry B. Anthony, is a whig. The Members of Congress elect are the same as before: George G. King. whig. is re-elected in the Eastern Dis-

William Beach Lawrence (dem.) is elected Lieutenant Governor ; Asa Potter, (dem..) Secretary of State ; Walter S. Burgess, (dem.,) Attorney General; and Edwin Wilbur, (dem.,) Treasurer—all by about 250 majority. In the Senate, 13 whigs and 14 democrats are elected. and no choice in four districts.

In the House, 25 whigs and 31 democrats are elected. In six districts there is no choice

The Massachusetts U. S. Senatorship-No Election.

At 11 o'clock the Senatorial question was taken up.

Mr. Cowder, of Stoneham, (coalition) moved to postpone the election for two weeks, in consequence of the absence of members, from sickness.

Another member moved to postpone for four weeks. Mr. Sroak, of Charlestown, (dem. coalition.) spoke of democrats and free-soilers is now practically at an After discussing the matter until one o'clock, the

question was taken, and the motion to postpone was The twentieth ballot was then had, and resulted as
 follows:—
 179

 Charles Sumner, coalition.
 169

 Robert C. Winthrop.
 169

 Scattering
 32

Jast balloting.

After the result was made known, a motion was made and carried to postpone the election for three weeks.

Mr. Kimall (whig) moved a reconsideration, which went into the orders of the day for to-morrow.

It is now certainly known that Summer cannot be be elected, and as the free-soilers resolutely refuse to put up another candidate, the election goes over.

Hupsoy, April 2, 1851. The election, yesterday, resulted in the choice of Peter S. Burger, democrat, as mayor, by 34 majority. In the First ward, two democratic aldermen and supervisor; Second ward, democratic supervisor and two democratic aldermen. All by a very small majority.

Opinion of the American Press, by Thompson, the English Abolitionist.

Torovro, April 1, 1851.

Last right George Thompson lectured here on slavery, and was enthusiastically received by a large audience He described the press of the United States, that supports slavery, as the most degraded literature in the world and said he could not understand the religion of America, where the lible is withheld from three millions of slaves, and where there are thirty thousand ministers, nearly all of whom set the laws of the United States above the laws of God.

Hannisut no. April 2, 1851. Secretary Webster visited the great Railroad bridge and, with the members of the Senate and House, accom-panied by Gov. Johnson, subsequently dined with Gen.

Cameron, at Middletown.

THE FESTIVAL AT HARRISDUEG—MR. WEBSTER'S SECOND SPEECH.

[Telegraphic Correspondence of the Phila. Bulletin.]

Hannancad. April 2. 1851.

After the conclusion of Mr. Webster's speech in the Hall of Representatives, the crowd dispersed, and the distinguished guest, attended by Governor Johnston, the committee of reception, and others, repaired to Sanders' Hotel, where a sumptations dimner was spread for a large company, consisting of the members of the Legislature and many citizens.

After the removal of the cloth, in reply to a toast by Mr. Randali. Mr. Wissier rose and spoke briefly to the following effect:—

Mr. Randali. Mr. Wimster rose and spoke briefly to the following effect:—

He said he would confine himself to a repetition of much that had passed from him an hour or two provious. He felt that a new era in our secial and political affairs had dawned upon us, in consequence of the action of the last Congress. He alluded again to the galiantry of Pennsylvania, and rejoiced that she was where she always had been, in the front rank of patriotism. He thanked the commonwealth for the honor it did him in welcoming him in that cordial manner. He loved the old commonwealth for its greatness, as well as its loyalty of heart. It was, and would always remain, a chief star, bright and gierious and undiamed in the folgerative constellation.

Mr. W. would not detain gentlemen by prolonging his remarks. The Union, he believed, was now safe, and the occasion was, therefore, past for calling upon men to con-

occasion was, therefore, past for calling upon men to con-out tegether, and present a new basis for action. The compromise had accomplished its purpose, and we now treathed in pure air—prosperity again flourished around is. The oridences were too manifest of a return of per-mencing and stability among us, for any one to suspec-the ultimate tendencies and benefits of the compromise cis. Our only duty now was to sustain those acts, and sequent to our children, as we received it from our an-estors, the Union, one and indivisible. Nr. Webster was warmly applauded during his speech, and at its close.

the compremise.

Mr. Rucy, of the House, followed. His remarks were brief but spirited. He cubegined the distinguished guest, and then proceeded to review his generous public acts. He coincided in the adjustment, and gave to it his hearty and chase approval.

end then proceeded to review his generous public acts. He coincided in the adjustment, and gave to it his hearty and sincere approval.

Hen, Jast's 'coren' then delivered an animated speech. He glorided in the part he had taken in the compromise, and would never suffer a repreach of conscience in consequence. He gave to Mr. Webster the principal credit for that adjustment, and much posice for his determination to carry out his pladges. He beauted the administration, and challenged any comparison that would not speak in its favor.

Mr. Praximan said he would not discuss the subjects that might come before the Legislature, but would do that in his place, at the proper time. He saw no danger in the present nor past condition of the country, in reference to the stability of the Union. If we did our daty all would be right, if there were any State that thought proper to leave the Union, he was in favor of applying Mr. Clay's remedy—to test the strength of the government in enforcing the laws passed by Congress. The dark clouds that had howered over the land were rapidly asseing away, and the people would soon become accustomed to the acts passed by Congress.

The company dispersed at a late hour, and Mr. Webster retired to his hotel.

This morning, a great number of citizens and strangers whited on him, and were received with his accustomed urbanity.

Mr. Webster, this morning, visited the great Pennsyl-

rhanity.

Mr. Webster, this morning, visited the great Pennsyl-nia railreed bridge, across the Susquehana, a few miles here this cherical. vania ralireed bridge, across the Susquenana, a lew ma-above this place.

He afterwards visited the Scante Chamber and House of Representative in company with Governor Johnston, Scantor Cooper and General Sumon Cameron.

He went to dine with General Cameron, at his residence in Middletown.

Meteorological Observations, April 2.

BY MORNE'S MAGNETIC LINE, NO. 16 WALL STREET.

BYPALO, 9 A. M.—Cloudy, raisy and unpleasant merning; wind southeast, thermometer 50; harmater 29, 150, falling rapidly; mercary 50. 9 P. M.—H has been raining all day, but looks like clearing off this evening, wind southwest; thermometer 41; baranter 28, 189; mercury 50.

Reconsers. 9 A. M.—Warm meaning; raining; wind southwest; thermometer 55. 9 P. M.—This has been a fine day, though showery, wind southwest; clear and pleasant evening; thermometer 55.

Succetus: 9 A. M.—Bark, cloudy morning; very unpleasant, but raining quite hard; wind west; thermometer 50.

School evening, thermometer as School of the property of the p

Our Washington Correspondence. Washington, March 30, 1871. The Union and the Presidential Movement.

The presidential question has, of late, assumed a very different aspect from these which it were at the termination of the first (long) session of the last Congress. At the close of that session, there were four distinct parties, viz. : the Northern ultras, the Southern ultras, the Northern compromise men, and the Southern compremise men, or the moderados. The respective positions of these parties were such as would naturally bring the moderate men of the North in close contact with the moderate men of the South.

This sectional organization, (for it was sectional, inasmuch as democrats and whigs were, in the above classification, merely ranked in regard to their relation to the compromise between the South and the North,) threatened, for a while, to become permanent, and to lead, in the end, to a fusion of parties-the moderate compromise men occupying one side, and the opponents of the compromise, or the extremists, occupying the other. The administration, with Mr. Webster at its head, naturally led off in the organization of one party, while the task of organizing the other, devolved on William H. Seward in the North, and on Rhett, Jeff. Davis, or some other ultra nullifler, in the South. The moderate or compromise men were modest enough to assume for themselves the title of "Union" from which, as a corollary, the people are to infer that those opposed to them were, to all intents and purposes, and without distinction of caste or color, "Disunionists." The plan was tolerably well conceived; but the distinction was based on a falsum. While there are, no doubt, free soil agitators in the North, whose course, if not rebuked and checked, must naturally lead to not rebuked and cheeked, must naturally lead to disunion, many of these are yet silly enough to believe that such a catastrophe may be avoided by brute force; while many of the professed agitators of the South nover presented the dissolution of the Union but as the last dire alternative, in ease there is no other means left to them to protect their lives and their property from the cruel and reckless famaticism of Northern madmen. There was, consequently, a dualism from the start in the unnatural and wicked union of the Northern and Southern ultras—a dualism which might act as a unit in reand wicked union of the Northern and Southern ultras—a dualism which might act as a unit in regard to a particular measure, such as the compromise, but which was utterly unavailable, and never seriously thought of by the party itself, in regard to the approaching presidential election.

It was nevertheless attempted to get the start on them, and to condemn them in advance, as disminists and outlaws, against whom it became the duty of the people to barricade themselves as best they could. A great Union movement, therefore, was resolved upon, and came very near succeeding.

was resolved upon, and came very near succeeding, when the thing leaked out and was at once blown to the winds of heaven. Generals Houston, Rusk, Gen. Foote, and Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, had already signed "the document," but the good sense and forceight as well as the devotion and tolealready sighed "the document," but the good sense and foresight as well as the devotion and tolorance of General Cass, resisted the movement; and the declaration of Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, that if every democratic Senator and member were to sign the document, he (Douglas) should not append his name to it, gave it forever the death blow. Several Senators and members, among whom were Sam Houston and others, withdrew their names from the paper, and others followed their example, till it was clear that the whole was a flash in the pan, and that the Union movement, commenced with so much success in Georgia, was, after all, nothing but a humbug.

Now mark; I do not mean that the Union feeling, the affection and devotion to the Union, are a humbug; I merely wish to state that the attempt to make a hobby of ia, for the purpose of smuggling an old hack into the Presidency, was a humbug; was discovered and exposed. Mr. Foote was inveigled into it by the generosity and truthfulness of his nature; but, in general, the bone and sinew of the democracy kept clear of it, suspecting that the leaders of the movement had no very disinterested purpose in view.

What led to the discovery of the plot was, that in all the presidential combinations talked of by Union men per se, the candidate for the presidency was a whig, the democrats being never permitted to furnish more than a becum tenens. Thus there were the following tickets:—
For the Presidency.

Henry Clay,
Daniel S. Dickinson,
Earlied Webster, Henry S. Foote,
Millard Fillmore. Howel Cobb.
But there was one ticket with Lewis Cass for President, and some known whig for Vice President; none for Levi Woodbury, James Buchanan, Geo.
M. Lalles, &c.; simply because these men were known to be opposed to all such arrangements, and because the Union men themselves had no idea of improving the present crisis in our national affairs for any purpose whatever, save to continue the present whit rule. The men of New York and Boston

because the Union men themselves had no idea of improving the present crisis in our national affairs for any purpose whatever, save to continue the present whig rule. The men of New York and Boston were to furnish the means of carrying on the campaign, and the democrats were to do the voting—in other words, the whigs took charge of the commissariat, and the democrats were to furnish the soldiers; whiggery would have had a coach and four, a Union whig would have been on the box. and the Union democracy might have jumped on behind, till the carriage should have drove up at the White House. Then the old difficulties between the Union and Seward whigs would have been amicably adjusted, and the democracy might have looked on in amazement, wondering at its own credulity. Unfortunately, however, the Union whigs fell out among themselves, as all whigs are bound to do, when left to themselves; and the affinity between the different factions of the democratic party, aided by the river and harbor bill, led the way to the reorganization of the democratic party on a common platform.

Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, March 28, 1851. Military Manaurring.

To us of the peace-loving order, it is quite amusng to witness the military pranks occasionally cut about the balls of the Capitol. The militia laws are obnoxious to everybody, and are generally disrespected. Year after year amendments are pro-posed, some member wanting one thing done, and some another; and the epauletted gentlemen, too. outside the Legislature, possess views as widely different, and they cannot agree upon any general plan. One bill has passed the Senate already, this ession, called "Guinnip's Folly," abolishing all compulsory training or commutation, and virtually dis-banding the skeleton of a system which still exists. It was sent to the Assembly, and put under charge of General Harris, who has strangled it, and introduced a substitute concocted by himself and General Fullerton. This lies dormant.

Again: The refusal of the field and staff officers

of the First Brigade, (late Gen. Storms',) to place Colonel Postley in command of that brigade, has induced that officer to believe that an imperious neinduced that officer to believe that an imperious recessity existed for the formation of the Thirty-third
Brigade of the N. Y. State Militia. He accordingly
has made application to that effect, and secured the
valuable aid and efficient services of Senster Branireth, also a soldier of much spirit as a staff officer,
in Major-General Wurd's command, to present to
the Legislature the necessity of a new brigade, of
which Col. Portley would undoubtedly become commandant. When the proposition came up for dicussion on Thursday, remonstrances were presented
against it, coming from nineteen-twentieths of the
officers of the First Division, which fell upon the
Senate like the report of as many pine-pounders. officers of the First Division, which fell upon the Schate like the report of as many sine-pounders. Doctor Bs., neither disconficted nor disordered by this mexpected resistance from the heavy artillery, opened his budget, cantaining affidavits from all of Colonel Postley's captains, fledging 750 men who would attach themselves, armed and equipped. This was a stratagen highly complimentary to the Doctor, for it exhibited his ability at skirmishing, and showed that he was a soldier who is not afraid to face the music or the cannon. The Senators having given considerable includence to the debate on this important matter, concluded to lay it aside for future and more appropriate consideration.

to by it aside for future and more appropriate consideration.

Then again, another military demonstration is made. Captain William M. Meardle, who commands one of the most finished specimens of a military company in this or any other country, has, for some reason, become weary of soluting Major General Sandford, on purade days. So the Captain prepares a bill, places it in the hands of lienry J. Allen, who represents the Fourth word in the Monse, who introduced it upon the files, and it is now upon the general orders, and may or may not be reached during the few temaining days of this brilliant session. The Captain proposes to organize a division

of ununiformed militin, within the bounds of the present first division. It is said that General Stryker will take the command, and the Captrin would not reject, probably, the offer of Assixtant Adjutent General to superintend matters in a locality the hundred and fifty miles from Adjutant General Smith at head quarters.

Such is a partial review of military movements now making in and about the Legislature. Instead of alloying, this evidently increases military ardor, and the consequence will probably be, that military glory may soon be greatly on the increase. W.

Our Philadelphia Correspondence

Philadelphis, April 2, 1851.
Incendiarism—Accident on the Baltomore Railroad— Breach of Promise, &t.

Two more instances of incendiacism occurred last night, in the southwestern section of this city, and Moyamensing. One was the board yard of John Kelly, where lumber valued at \$5,500 was destroyed. It was covered by insurance in the Franklin office A stable, belonging to poor carters, was

destroyed, with two horses.

The Southern mail of to-day has not reached the eity yet, in consequence of a break down on the Baltimore Railroad, at the Black River bridge. No lives were lost. The locomotive and two freight cars fell through the bridge, and the passenger

cars fell through the bridge, and the passenger train had to go back to Baltimore. The mail and passengers left that city by the staamboat line, at 12 o'clock, and will not reach here till about 8 o'clock this evening. The train for Baltimore had also to return, in consequence of the break.

A case of the richest kind is now before our District Court, being nothing less than a suit for breach of marriage promise by a young man against a lady-fair, fat and forty—in which he estimates the damage to his pocket and foelings at a vast sum. The parties belong to Reading, and are of high respectability. The letters that passed between them are read in open court, and add to the zest with which the unsympathizing spectators relish the judicial proceedings.

Henry G. Leisenning, Esq., a young geatleman who has been attached to the Philadelphia press for the last two years as a Reporter, has been elected Clerk of the Northern Liberties' Commissioners, a post for which his qualifications render him eminently qualified.

states Bank, the war of the Jackson administration of on that institution having been first instigated by him.

The President of the United States Branch Bank, at Portsmouth, N. H., was the Hon. Jeremiah Mason, an old federalist, and a man of the most fearless independence. Mason regarded Hill and his conductors as little better than a herd of hungry wild beasts, and treated-them on all occasions with the most contemptrous indifference. In revenge, Hill requested from Mr. Biddle the removal of Mason from the Portsmouth Branch. This Mr. Biddle refused. The result is well known. The war upon the bank commenced—tien. Jackson engaged in it with all the violence and animosity which characterized his conflicts with his personal enemies on the frontiers of civilization—his party imitated his example, and were met by the whigs as Greek neets Greek. A bill re-chartering the bank passed both houses of Congress in the summer of 1832, and wars vetoed by General Jackson. The excitement was now intense. Many leading supporters of Jackson was abandoned him, among them James Watson Webb, of the New York Convier and Enquirer, and became, the neeforward, his bitterest opponents; but Jackson was sustained by the people, and the bank was destroyed.

The New Matshal of France. of on that institution having been first instigated by

The New Marshal of France.

The decree for raising General Excelmans to the rank of Marshal of France, is signed. It was originally intended to confer this honor on General Quainot, on account of his services in Italy; but, on second consideration, the claims of General Excelmans is one of those chiefs who have survived the glories of the empire without losing the affections of the Frinch army. Moreover his commission as general of division bears date the 6th of September, 1812. He cemes after [General Harispe, whose name is first on the list, and who was raised to that rank on the 12th of October, 1819. Excelmans commanded one of the carps derived that retired behind the Loire on the fall of the empire. He was the last to sheath his sword on that occasion, having done his utmost to persuade his comrades to continue the way to the last. He only yielded to the repeased solicitations of Macdonald and the other chairs, who had already given up the cause in decapair. Excelmans name first became historical in 1915. A brilliant feat of arms at the combat of Wertingen, previous to the capitalation of Uba, first brought him to the notice of the Empersa Napoleon:—

The Austrian officers are Thiers in the fax volume of

ingen, previous to the capitulation of Uba, first brought him to the notice of the Emporer Napoleon:

The American efficers rays Thiers in the An volume of his libitory of the Empire were stable who a the approach of the Prench was amounteed. Their first feeling was actorizing at a monomed. Their first feeling was actorizing at a monomed. Their first feeling was actorizing at an early of the feel. I say got on hereebook, and placed themselves at the best of their men. The bandet of Hebenreichen is in advance of Wertingen; it was granted by some humbreds of Austrians, horse and foot. Under the chelter of the he asset he enemy maintained a deadly fire, and succeeded in hereing in check a regiment of ungroons that had first reached the spot. The def descation, Executants—the same who afterwards made his name known by so my sy brilliant feats—then a simple and decomp of Murat, galloped up at the nice of the marketry. He deep anneal with 200 dangtons who had volunteered, and, dashing with their exchange in band, they of acred the spot of the who complete it. Fresh, detectments of dragoous came up in the meanting; the Austrians were protected exercised closer; they were followed into Wertings by the French, who proceed through the town, and found the metres before at I sing ground, with nice an Austrian hat table as formed into one square, not extended, but close and deep, and with attillery and caralry on the wings. The gallant Exercizans, without a moment's drivy, charged the square, and in the sheek had highers killed under him. Oil, Meanpetit was killed by his side. Notwithstanning the vigor of the ottack, the competence with his masses of cavairy, and Launes with the greundiers of dudinot. Marat charged the secuny with his squadrous; and of the formed the special cavary and anneal confidence, the other reached the special particles of camon and some flags, were captured. Launes and Murat, whe had seen Excelmans actually on the point of the cavary and sinutes some, the nine Austrian battalions would have been all

vey to Napoleon the news of the first success obtained, and the flags taken from the enemy. The Emperor received at Bonauworth the Foung and brilliant officer, premoted him in the Legion of Honor, and delivered to him the insignia in presence of the whole of the staff, in order to give greater distinction for the first recompensemented in this war.

THE FIRST OF APRIL AND THE UNDERTAKERS.—On Tues-day last, 1st of April, which day is termed by many "all wags, who, it seems, indulged in the solerah pastime of endeavoring to how the undertakers; and to illustrate give below a copy of one of the notes sent to one of the in various parts of the city :-

Mn. Senion :
You will please call at No. - Sixth avenue, to make avenue at the forther tineral of the late fluctor - the orbital rangements for the timeral of the fate fluctor—
The above note is only a copy of one; some of the others
differ a little, but in substance are the same. Accordingly, about ten o'clock in the morning, the doctor's house was servant girl quick to her duty. The door was opened and in walked the undertaker with list in hand and light was closed. The undertaker stood still, supposing tha No lives were lost. The becomotive and two freight cars fell through the bridge, and the passenger train had to go back to Baltimore. The mill and passengers left that city by the stambout line, at 12 o'clock, and will not reach here till about a 12 o'clock, and will not reach here till about a 12 o'clock, and will not reach here till about a 12 o'clock, and will not reach here till about a 12 o'clock, and will not reach here till about a 12 o'clock, and will not reach here till about a 12 o'clock, and will not reach here till about a 12 o'clock, and will not reach here till about a 12 o'clock, and will not reach here till about a 12 o'clock, and will not reach here till about a 12 o'clock, and will not reach here till about a 12 o'clock, and will not reach here till about a 12 o'clock, and will not reach a 12 o'clock and will not remained here to 2 o'clock and will not remained here for examely o'clock will not remained here for examely o'clock will not remained here to 2 o'clock and will not remained here for examely o'clock will not remained here will not remained here. The Concord, N. H., Patriet, (which Mr. Hill edit of for twenty years, up to 18 o'clock of the Northern Lives of the form o'clock of the Northern Lives of the search of the termined here will not remained here. The Concord, N. H., Patriet, (which Mr. Hill edit of for twenty o'clock of the Northern Lives, which is made and the will not remained her body was; but not so—the girl looked at the mmn, and h looked at the girl, and by this time he knot instinctively order to measure the corpse. At last he said in a very

ing to New Jersey.

Presentation to Cot. Press.—On Tuesday evening. at

affected, unprepared as he was for this present.

ANOTHER MASSLACEDITER CASE—BEATH OF MICHAEL
MCMARAS,—Testerday morning, the boy by the name of
Michael Malan expired from the effects of the injury,
effilieted on his head by some other boy at present un-lowers. The affair occurred some ten days since, and,
of the time, a boy was arrested, but as no one could,
identify him as the guilty one, the injured boy being
intensible, he was discharged by the police authorities.
Ceroner Geer was called to hold an inquest on the body.
The whole case will now undergo a full and legal investigation.

The whole case will now undergo a full and regar investigation.

Shocking Accinext.—A shocking accident occurred yesterday morning, at the Warren foundry of, Mr. Müllipin. One of the men got entangled in the machinery, and had his arm dreadfully shattered. He was conveyed home in a carriage.

Form Dhowsen.—A body of a man was found, yesterday, feating in the deck foot of Wart street. It examines from the water, and supposed to be the body of Capitain Johnson, who has been missing for the last our weeks. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the hedy to-day.

body to-day.

Brayn Caused by a Fall.—Yesterday, Coroner Geoheld an inquest at No. 6 Pearl street, on the besty of Wm.
Taylor, aged 34 years, born in Ireland, who came to his
death by occidentally folling down the hatchway of the
hip Quebec, lying at pler No. 16 East filter. The jury
custored a verdict necordingly.

Movements of Distinguished Poople.

Ben S. S. Phelps, U. S. Senster, Vermont; J. H. Chase
cheineat; George Turrbull, Rocton; Joseph Tiffin, Monvai; Dr. Hepkinsen, Phila; Jereme Fuller, Albany;
on, Charles B. Stuart, Vashington; O. Hopkinson and
mily, Philadelphia; J. H. McIntosh, Hartford; H.
be mas, Jr. New Orleans; Wm. Wales, Tennessee; Chas.
Futter, Schemeetady, were almong the arrivals at the
virg Heose, yesterday.
M. Eyzn, Ryan, Ala; H. Allen, Plerida; C. Watte, Bosn; Cel. Genki, Roston; A. S. Robinson, Phila; Caleb

C. Col. Genki, Roston; A. S. Robinson, Phila; Caleb

Levis, Alband, J. W. Dickenson, Roston, were among

ton; Cel. Genidi. Boston; A. S. Robinson, Phila; Caleb Shepherd, Achiand; J. W. Dickenson, Boston, were among the arrivals, yest-reday, at the American, A. A. Moss, Paris; J. J. Smith, Phila; S. Reynoble, Phila; M. Fibs, Boston; J. M. Van Nortrich, Chicaga; Geo, Clagett, Wachington, De. Adams, Mass; W. A. Farling, San Francisco, arrived yesterday at the Astor-Hones.